Phenacocephalus coronatus Werner.

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Introduction

In August 1992 I collected a new species of *Phenacephorus* at Sepilok in Sabah. To be sure that it was a new species I visited Leiden Museum to checked some specimens in their collection. Here I found more specimens of my species and a second new species, also from Borneo. The second of these species is quite long and slender, more like a typical *Lonchodes* or *Carausius*. In 1930 Werner had described a new genus, *Phenacocephalus*, as being intermediate between *Carausius* and *Phenacephorus*. Although the rest of his description did not fit the Leiden species, I decided to examine the type specimen of *Phenacocephalus*, just to be certain. When I borrowed the specimen from the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (ISBN) it was immediately obvious that this was indeed completely different.

Having gone to the trouble of borrowing the specimen I decided to illustrate it and perhaps save others having to borrow the specimen in the future.

Phenacocephalus Werner 1930

Werner's original description of the genus is brief, stating only that it is intermediate between *Carausius* and *Phenacephorus*, has a longitudinal carina on the mesosternum, no large lobes on the mid femur and a large lobe between the eyes.

P. coronatus is the sole representative of its genus, and the only published record is that of the female holotype which was collected by Prince Léopold at Sakoemi, New Guinea on 11th March 1929. Werner (1930: 179) gives the date as 2nd March 1929, I assume he mistook the 11 for Roman numerals. The description of the genus and of the species was published twice but the original publication is not mentioned in the catalogue of specimens in the ISBN collection (Vanschuytbroeck & Cools 1981: 9).

Phenacocephalus coronatus, Werner, 1930: 179-180.
Phenacocephalus coronatus, Werner, 1931: 26.

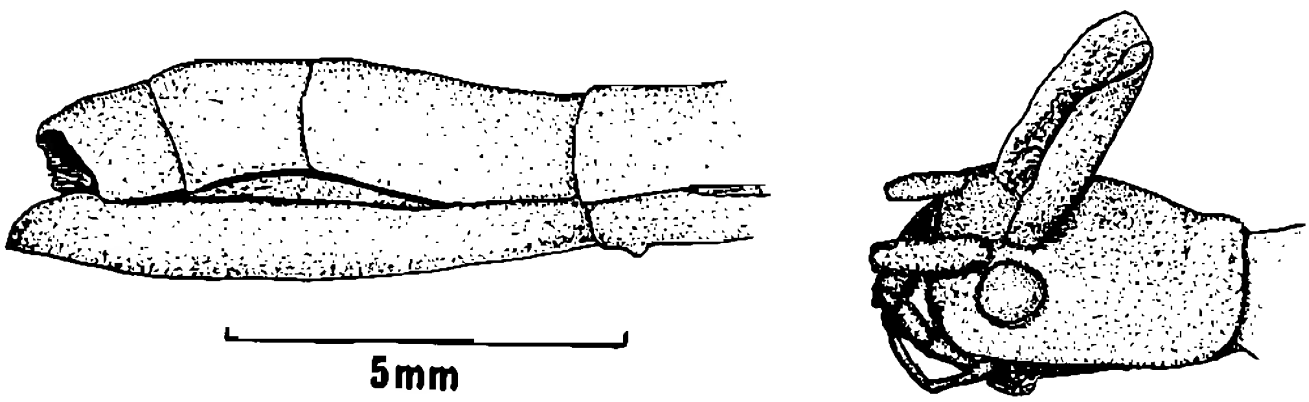

Figure 1. Head and anal segments of the holotype.

Twenty-three years later Günther (1953: 558) moved the genus from the subfamily Lonchodinae into the Necrosciinae. Having examined the specimen I am inclined to agree with Günther's placement. The problem is that the species is wingless and only the female is known; if it was winged then it would clearly be in Necrosciinae but to be sure with wingless forms, the male is needed. Use of Redtenbacher's key to Necrosciinae (1908: 470) shows that this genus is close to *Leprocaulinus* Uvarov 1940 (= *Leprocaulus* Redtenbacher 1908).

The type specimen of *Phenacocephalus coronatus*

The illustrations (Figs. 1 & 2) should aid identification of this species. The specimen is not set straight and has some limbs missing, this has been corrected in the illustration. The following observations may be useful.

The type specimen has several broken parts, both antennae are clearly truncated and the following parts of the legs are missing: left fore leg, right 5th tarsomere, most of the left mid tibia, right hind tarsus. The abdomen appears to be laterally flattened, it is probable that the living insect had a more rounded abdomen so it would be wider than the illustration shows.

Colour is mid brown throughout. There is a fine carina running backwards from the front of the mesonotum and fading out at about the eighth abdominal segment. The fore femur, mesonotum, metanotum and abdomen have numerous small tubercles; those on the body become fewer in number towards the rear and are absent on the last few abdominal segments.

Werner gave only six measurements of the specimen. Table 1 gives a full set of measurements. It should be noted that Werner's measurement for the metanotum is in fact that of the combined metanotum and median segment. The length that I have given for the fore tarsus is the length of the four remaining tarsomeres plus the length of the 5th tarsomere on the mid leg.

Two of Werner's measurements disagree with mine. Werner gives 18mm for the fore femur compared to my 19mm; it is possible that originally the specimen was complete and that Werner measured the left fore femur, which is now missing. His total length of 76mm was clearly measured directly from the specimen, making no allowance for the fact that the specimen is curved; my measurement is the total of the constituent parts.

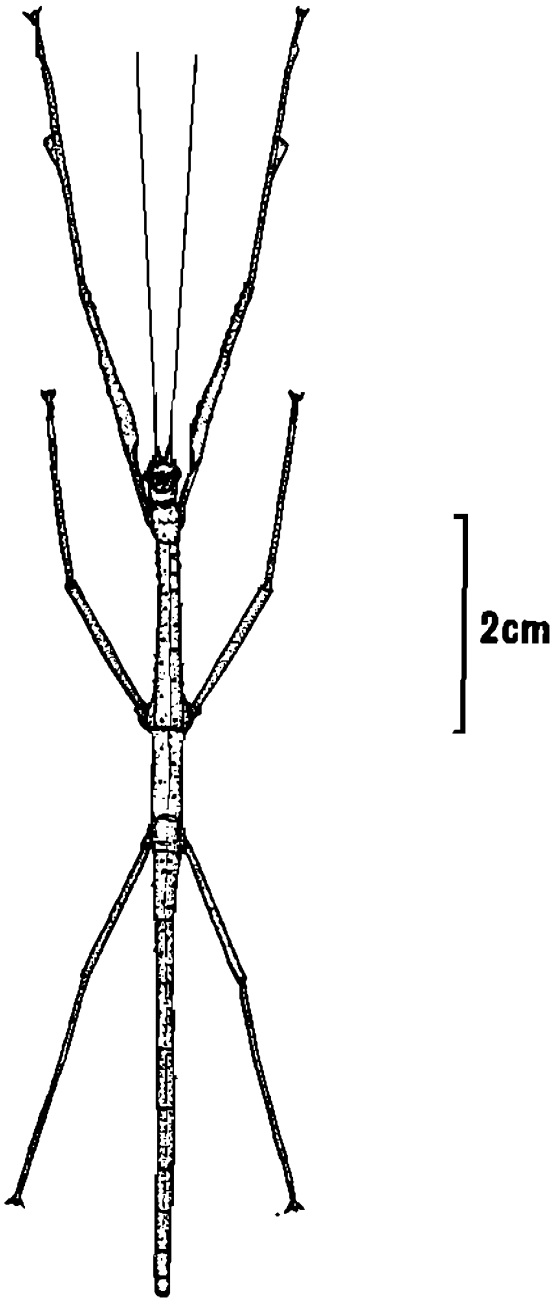

Figure 2. *P. coronatus*, holotype.

	mm
Total length	78
Antennae (broken)	>36
Head	4
Pronotum	3.5
Mesonotum	18
Metanotum	7.5
Median segment	3.5
Abdomen (segments 2-11)	41.5
Fore femur	19
Fore tibia	20.5
Fore tarsus (estimated length)	5.5
Mid femur	13
Mid tibia	14
Mid tarsus	5
Hind femur	15
Hind tibia	18-18.5
Hind tarsus	5

Table 1. Measurements of *Phenacocephalus coronatus*.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Jacques Cools of the ISBN for the loan of the specimen and information about the other specimens in the collection.

References

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